CLAIMS:

1. A circuit arrangement for controlling a first terminal and a second terminal of a preferably contactless integrated circuit, particularly for testing a CMOS circuit, characterized in that the circuit arrangement (100) comprises:

- at least a control stage (10) which generates, from an external modulation signal (M_0) and an external clock signal (C_0)
  - a first modulation signal (M_1);
  - a second modulation signal (M_2) which is temporally shifted with respect to the first modulation signal (M_1);
  - a preferably symmetrical first clock signal (C_1); and
  - a preferably symmetrical second clock signal (C_2) which is inverted with respect to the first clock signal (C_1);
- at least a first driver stage (40),
  - which is connected to a first power supply voltage ($U_{dd,1}$) amplitude-modulated by the first modulation signal (M_1) and to a first reference potential ($U_{ss,1}$) and
  - can be impressed with the first clock signal (C_1) in such a way that the output voltage ($U_{o,1}$) of the first driver stage (40), which can be applied to the first terminal of the integrated circuit, temporally assumes the value of the amplitude-modulated first power supply voltage ($U_{dd,1}$) and temporally the value of the first reference potential ($U_{ss,1}$) in accordance with the clock of the first clock signal (C_1); and
- at least a second driver stage (50),
  - which is connected to a second power supply voltage ($U_{dd,2}$) amplitude-modulated by the second modulation signal (M_2) and to a second reference potential ($U_{ss,2}$) and
  - can be impressed with the second clock signal (C_2) in such a way that the output voltage ($U_{o,2}$) of the second driver stage (50), which can be applied to the second terminal of the integrated circuit, temporally assumes the value of the amplitude-modulated second power supply voltage ($U_{dd,2}$) and temporally

the value of the second reference potential ($U_{ss,2}$) in accordance with the clock of the second clock signal (C_2).

2. A circuit arrangement as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the control stage (10) comprises:

- a modulation signal input (12) provided for the external modulation signal (M_0);
- a clock signal input (14) provided for the external clock signal (C_0);
- a first logic gate circuit, particularly an exclusive-OR circuit (22) connected to the clock signal input (14) and supplying the first clock signal (C_1) from its output (22o);
- a second logic gate circuit, particularly an exclusive-OR circuit (32) arranged parallel to the first logic gate circuit (22) and connected to the clock signal input (14) and supplying the second clock signal (C_2) which is inverted with respect to the first clock signal (C_1) from its output (32o);
- a first delay unit (24) delaying the first clock signal (C_1) by a first time interval (Δt_1) and connected to the output (22o) of the first logic gate circuit (22);
- a second delay unit (34) delaying the second clock signal (C_2) by a second time interval (Δt_2) and connected to the output (32o) of the second logic gate circuit (32);
- a first D(elay)-flipflop unit (26);
    - whose clock input (26c) is connected to the output (24o) of the first delay unit (24);
    - whose D input (26m) is connected to the modulation signal input (12); and
    - whose Q output (26o) supplies the first modulation signal (M_1); and
- a second D(elay)-flipflop unit (36),
    - whose clock input (36c) is connected to the output (34o) of the second delay unit (34);
    - whose D input (36m) is connected to the modulation signal input (12); and
    - whose Q output (36o) supplies the second modulation signal (M_2) which is temporally shifted with respect to the first modulation signal (M_1).

3. A circuit arrangement as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that the first temporal delay (Δt_1) generated in the first delay unit (24) and the second temporal delay (Δt_2) generated in the second delay unit (34) have approximately equal temporal lengths.

4. A circuit arrangement as claimed in claim 2 or 3, characterized in that the first temporal delays (Δt_1) generated in the first delay unit (24) and/or the second temporal delays (Δt_2) generated in the second delay unit (34) can each be built up with gate delay times.

5. A circuit arrangement as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the second modulation signal (M_2) is temporally shifted with respect to the first modulation signal (M_1) by approximately half a clock period of the external clock signal (C_0).

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6. A circuit arrangement as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that

- the first driver stage (40) comprises:
  - a clock signal input (42c) provided for the first clock signal (C_1);
  - a modulation signal input (42m) provided for the first modulation signal (M_1) for controlling the switching of each modulation voltage (U_unmod or U_mod) to the amplitude-modulated first power supply voltage ($U_{dd,1}$);
  - a first electronic switch (44);
  - a second electronic switch (46) arranged behind the first switch (44); and
  - an output (48) provided for the first output signal comprising the output voltage ($U_{o,1}$),
    - wherein the control means (442) of the first switch (44) and the control means (462) of the second switch (46) are each connected to the clock signal input (42c);
    - the power supply voltage-sided contact (444) of the first switch (44) is connected to the amplitude-modulated first power supply voltage ($U_{dd,1}$),
    - the reference potential-sided contact (464) of the second switch (46) is connected to the first reference potential ($U_{ss,1}$), and
    - the output voltage-sided contact (446) of the first switch (44) and the output voltage-sided contact (466) of the second switch (46) are connected together and to the output (48), and
- in that the second driver stage (50) comprises:
  - a clock signal input (52c) provided for the second clock signal (C_2);

- a modulation signal input (52m) provided for the second modulation signal (M_2) for controlling the switching of each modulation voltage (U_unmod or U_mod) to the amplitude-modulated second power supply voltage ($U_{dd,2}$);
- a first electronic switch (54);
- a second electronic switch (56) arranged behind the first switch (54); and
- an output (58) provided for the second output signal comprising the output voltage ($U_{o,2}$),
- wherein the control means (542) of the first switch (54) and the control means (562) of the second switch (56) are each connected to the clock signal input (52c),
- the power supply voltage-sided contact (544) of the first switch (54) is connected to the amplitude-modulated second power supply voltage ($U_{dd,2}$),
- the reference potential-sided contact (564) of the second switch (56) is connected to the second reference potential ($U_{ss,2}$), and
- the output voltage-sided contact (546) of the first switch (54) and the output voltage-sided contact (566) of the second switch (56) are connected together and to the output (58).

7. A circuit arrangement as claimed in claim 6, characterized in that the relevant first electronic switch (44; 54) and/or the relevant second electronic switch (46; 56) are formed as transistors.

8. A circuit arrangement as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7, characterized in that the first driver stage (40) and the second driver stage (50) are complementary with respect to each other.

9. A circuit arrangement as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8, characterized in that the first power supply voltage ($U_{dd,1}$) and the second power supply voltage ($U_{dd,2}$) have different values.

10. A circuit arrangement as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 9, characterized in that the first reference potential ($U_{ss,1}$) and the second reference potential ($U_{ss,2}$) are at least approximately equally large.

11. A circuit arrangement as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 10, characterized in that the first reference potential ($U_{ss,1}$) and/or the second reference potential ($U_{ss,2}$) are the earth potential or the ground potential.

12. A preferably contactless integrated circuit, particularly a CMOS circuit controlled and particularly tested by at least a circuit arrangement (100) as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 11.

13. An integrated circuit as claimed in claim 12, characterized in that the integrated circuit is arranged on a wafer of a carrier substrate of a semiconducting or insulating material.